INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1874.

### NEW YORK.

GOTHAM GOSSIP. THE FREAKS OF A FORTUNE.

[From a Regular Correspondent of the Sentinel.] New York, Dec. 8 .- Something has certainly happened to Jupiter Pluvius himself; no mere signal officer, even though he be such weather as that of the past week. Apprehensive and practical people have recommended the study of naval architecture, with a view to the probable revival of the ark building interest; sentimental people have talked vaguely about some probable Delmonico's and suits made by G. D. Happy, and severe affliction in the family of the aforesaid god, and have hinted that 'twere a nobler fale to drown in the tears of a god than even in a "butt of Malmsey." We do not, however, care about drowning at all, and neither do we wish to live in the second story of an ark during the remainder of the winter. No doubt the ordeal by water is better than that by fire, but we greatly prefer to have our elements doled out to us in the usual way, about "'arf and 'arf." But there is one thing in which we are gainers from the torrents of rain that have fallen lately; they have done what our street commissioners seem never to do, they have any, not much account was formerly taken, thoroughly cleaned the streets of the city, north and south, east and west, and if the sun should ever happen to shine again walking in Broadway will be a greater delight ments are deserted except by those who are ashes. The oldest inhabitant (Mrs. Annie Leary, aged 100 years, who was turned out into the storm by her heartless relations to perish) is said to have remarked that she couldn't remember ever having seen any-thing like it, and we believe her, for she could't even remember the number of her

son's house or her own name. One curious effect of the prolonged affliction is the tendency of the sufferers to find relief in doggerel like the following: "Heart and throat and lungs of leather

May withstand this odious weather, Eu: the question now is whether Life's worth living altogether, When, with deep, pathetic sorrow, We are sure 'twill rain to-morrow. Crimes of all kinds occur in strata, it is well known, and the layer to which our attention is called at present is that of

### MASKED ROBBERIES.

out," burglary made easy by the use of masks for the robbers, and bandcuffs and gags for the victims. But police and people "If blue birds bloomed like flowers in a row, And never could make a sound, have risen in their might and declared that these things shall not be. Already three of the worst villains have been apprehended, and there is reason to hope that they will pay the price of a life time for their dark night's work. All sorts of wild stories are told concerning the burglars and their wonderful deeds; everybody is reminded of the way his own or his friend's house was entered by were obliged to content themselves with the seen." arrest of robber number one. Very short work was made of his trial, and he was soon in prison, where it was expected he would spend the next ten years of his life. But forthe story, which is true in every particular, and romantic enough even for the days of truly romantic crime. As for Kelley and Conroy, if they are not the heroes of it, their

the city's outward presentment; that it caused little apparent change in our manner of living. Now, however, we are beginning to find

have they been called upon to alter and remodel dresses and suits so frequently as at the present time, and a general determination seems to have been made to wear out clothing which would once have been cast off, or bestowed on some worthy object. This laudable economy, but we fear the

that not feel the change so keenly. For a time things went on thus, till one THE REIGN OF JUPITER PLUVIUS-THE MEN- day when "the party of the second part" ORY OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT AT FAULT awoke to the fact that he was ruined in -THE EPIDEMIC OF MASKED ROBBERIES- turn; so his carriage and horses were sold, STORY OF A DARING BURGLAR AND A PLUCKY and now comes the most remarkable part of would show some weak point is where this episode in real life comes to a fitting climax.

OLD GENTLEMAN-THE TWO FRIENDS, OR the story. Just where the average true story For when the "party of the first part" tound that his devoted friend had suffered in like manner with himself, he had the joy of informing him that he had recovered his Jupiter's right hand man, could manufacture former status, and in future would call for him each morning with a carriage! Only old mother goose can do justice to this case:

"Here we go up, up, up, And here we go down, down, downey." All the time which well educated gothamites can spare from the eager hunt after food tailor to the beau monde, is supposed to be devoted to reading the literature of the day, THE PRELIMINARY STEP-HOW THE COMwith occasional treats (?) like attending a lecture by Eli Perkins. As to what the aforesaid gothamites read, I can only say that if they confine themselves entirely to the periodicals issued in their own hamlet they might do much worse. Only men of leisure The causes are summed up in a recent corcan hope to do more than take a very cursory glance at the literature of their time; and therefore, people of little leisure ought to be sincerely thankful for good magazines and papers, those epitomes of the age. Children, too, of whose mental tastes, if they had should

THANK THEIR LUCKY LITTLE STARS

That they were born at a time when such than ever. At present, however, the pave- a magazine as "St. Nicholas, published by Scribner & Co., is prepared for their especial gay metropolis, literally under a cloud, is like a mourner clad in sackcloth and folks who doesn't feel like heaving a retrospective sigh over the pages of the beautiful "juvenile," when he thinks of the days of his youth, and the crude specimens of book-making for children which he calls to mind. The holiday number of "St. Nicholas" is a delight all the way through, from cover to cover, and the cover, by the way, is not the east of its beauties, with its cheerful mingling of scarlet and soft grey, with a dash of black; its handsome lettering in the illuminated style, and graceful arebisque figures. Having absorbed "Our Young Folks," as it will still continue to do, it now gives a reproduction of the cover of that popular periodical on the back of its own cover, and also adds all the best features of 'Our Young Folks' to its own original excellence. Space would fail me were I to attempt even a glance at its whole contents, of its more striking novelties. First and versations with individual members lead to foremost is the introduction of a short, A few years ago it was garroting, which simple French or German story in each was overlaid in its turn by air-gun shooting, number, for the instruction and convenience miners when they come to vote on the ques and that again by some other variety of of beginners in those languages; these little tion, and it is by no means certain that they crime, and now we have as "the newest thing out." burglary made easy by the use of hits of the delicious little will accede to the proposition. If they do not, there will undoubtedly be a strike in

How would the daisies and violets know When to come out of the ground?
They would wait and wait the seasons round
Never a flower could on earth be found.
And what would birds and butterflies do

And what would birds and butterfies do

If the flowers had wings to fly?

Why, birds and blossoms and butterfies, too
Would stay far up in the sky;

And then the people would droop and sigh,

And all the children on earth would cry."

The victure accompanying this is charged.

his own or his friend's house was entered by The picture accompanying this is charm-masked men, probably these very ones, ing, and is done by Miss Ledyard: it shows only a short time ago. In connection with three little ones crying within a circle of these reminiscences, the following remarkable story of a burglary which took place taken wing and are flying away. The tastes quite recently in a neighboring town, is not of all sizes of children are catered without interest. A lady waking suddenly for by "St. Nicholas," and it is at midnight, saw a man standing at the side not too much to say that we have of her bed, and instantly gave the alarm to never looked upon its like before. her husband, who, although he was past The January number of Scribner's Monthmiddle age and unarmed, sprang upon the ly is also fine and fully sustains its high re-robber's back as he was about to leave the putation. The longest illustrated article, room in his flight, and thus prevented him "A visit to San Antonio," is the first of a from using knife or pistol. Down stairs in series to be entitled "Glimpses of Texas," it pitch darkness the two men rolled together, gives a very interesting account of the town yet the "plucky" old gentleman would not in question, and almost makes us feel as if relax his hold, and the accomplice at the so picturesque a place must be foreign. A foot of the stairs dared not fire striking poem by Stoddard, contributions by lest he should hit the wrong one, and John Hay, Bret Hart, Charles Dudley Warseeing no chance of freeing his com- ner and others too numerous to mention. rade, as the neighbors had been sum- fill the measure of this excellent magazine, moned by this time, he fled, and the police which to be appreciated "needs but to be

# LAID IN ASHES.

HELENA, MONTANA, ALMOST DESTROYED BY tune seems to favor even the brave burglar, and this burglar had a friend who, like Silas Wegg, was a "man with a wooden leg." Wooden Leg set his wits to work to release his "pail" and accomplished his purpose within the year, in this manner: He first had his artificial limb hollowed out and then filled the cavity with all necessary burglar-lous implements. When all preparations over the whole of Chinatown, and despite ious implements. When all preparations were made he committed some triffing crime and was sent to the prison where his friend was confined. This was his hour of triumph, for in less than three his friend was confined. This was his hour of triumph, for in less than three fully smuggled tools, both men had cut their way to freedom, and at this moment the workingmen at the main door of the senate this afternoon pany or myself. All parties max now writing, every every was turned upon him, as the main door of the senate this afternoon announcing a message from the president in the workingmen better wages and more general were also destroyed. Everything on Jackson street to the rear of the benefit of the region, and to dispute the heroic efforts of the firmen and citizens, indeed, the present to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the workingmen among themselves, withing the workingmen among themselves, with the workingmen among themselves, with the workingmen among themselves, with the under the question of the very limit to himself, as the had made arrangements to leave the for Madrid. When Gen. Babcock appeared to the very limit to admit that the new policy in an at the main door of the senset this freedom and or the working destroyed were the International and Cosmopolitan hotel, Travis' livery stable, the First National and Peoples' bank. The contents of their fire proof vaults are all safe. Gans & Klein, Goldberry Brothers, Liverberg, Loeb Brothers, dry goods; Western Union telegraph office; Gazette printing establishment, and Painter, drugs. The fire jumped to Fifth avenue. exploits are sufficiently striking, and we all breathe more freely since the police indulged in their late masker-raid.

I have several times adverted to the fact I have several times adverted to the fact that the panic left so few visible marks on the city's outward presentment; that it aused little apparent change in our manier of living. Now, however, we are beginger of living. Now, however, we are beginger of find EVIDENCES OF ITS EFFECT

Everywhere. Dressmakers say that never Everywhere. Dressmakers say that never estimated at \$850,000; insurance light.

Everywhere in adverted to the fact drugs. The fire jumped to Fifth avenue, entirely destroying Surveyor General Blaine's residence and the dwelling adjointing, occupied by the Hon. Daniel Searls. Besides the losses from the fire, a great many suffer heavily by moving, etc., as at one time it was thought the whole town would be laid in ashes. The total loss is estimated at \$850,000; insurance light.

Everywhere light avenue, The above proposition was accepted by the operators at once in the following note:

To the Committee of the Miners and Laborers:—

Gentlemen; The committee of the coal operators, accept the proposition was accepted by the operators at once in the following note:

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# AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A GIRL DESTROYED BY HER PATHER AND MURDERED TO CONCEAL THE ATROCITY. One of the most revolting disclosures in the annals of criminal history has lately whom they represent: promenade will assume a somewhat dull come to light in Monticello, White county, appearance in consequence of it. Quite recently I overheard a conversation on a ferry
boat between two loud talking dry goods men
and the whole burden of it was, "no busiand the whole burden of it was, "no busi-

### THE MINERS REVOLT.

NINE THOUSAND MEN PROTEST AGAINST THE MONOPOLISTS. THE DEMANDS OF THE OPERATORS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. A Pottsville, Pennsylvania, special says that the miners have rejected the proposition of operators to reduce their wages on a sliding scale, going as low as \$2 25, and 9,000 miners in that region are idle, and all the great coal operators of the section have stopped. The miners will not under any circumstances submit to the proposition of the operators. Unless the latter recede, then will be a struggle. The miners of the Col-umbia and Northumberland companies are affected by the action of the Schuylkill men,

region will suspend within a few days,

and all the region indirectly. They will be heard from Monday, and then the whole

PANIES TREATED WITH THE MINERS-THE

has been apprehended for some time. respondence from Pottsville under date of January 8. It was thought that the question We beg of you to lay before your respec-of the miners' wages for the year 1874, in the tive bodies the circumstances under of the miners' wages for the year 1874, in the tive Schuylkill region, would be settled at the meeting to-day of the committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade, the Organization

of Operators, and the Miners and Workingmen's Benevolent Association the trade union of the miners. But after the submission of a proposition from Franklin B. Gowen, the leading op-erator, as president of the Reading Coal and Iron company, and its acceptance by the discharge the duties resting upon us, We other operators, the delegates of the miners refused to assume the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the terms of the capital-ists—terms which modify the wages of last year in so far as they contemplate a fall in the price of coal below \$2.50 per ton at Port Carbon. When such shall be the case the operators demand that the same concession a proportionate reduction in wages be made to them as they themselves make to not only in the interests of our own pe the miners when coal rises above that figure. The other demand by the workmen—that the prices of coal at Port Carbon be fixed by the circulars of the Reading Coal and Iron company, instead of by the returns of individual operators—was negatively rejected, inasmuch as the proposition of the operators contemplates the latter mode of ascertaining prices. Though the answer of the committhe belief that there will be a decided difference of opinion among the whole body of this whole Schylkill region.

THE CORPORATION'S TERMS. The following is the proposition of Mr. Gowen on behalf of the operators:

To the Committee of the Workingmen of the Coal a fair method of adjusting wages for the year 1874: 1. The basis to be exactly the same in all respects as that of 1873, with this exception, that when the price of coal at Port Carbon shall be less than \$2 50 per ion the rate of wages shall decline at the rate of 1 per cent for every three cents decline in price below \$2.50, until \$2.25 is reached, which sum of \$2.25 shall be the mini-

mum for the year 1874.

2 The monthly prices at Port Carbon to be as-2 The monthly prices at Port Carbon to be ascertained in the same manner as they were in 1873. It it possible, and I trust probable, that there may be no decline in prices below \$2.50 per ton at Port Carbon during 1874, in which event the miners and laborers will get exactly the same wages they got last year, and will be the only class of workingmen that will suffer no reduction in wages in consequence of the panic of last fall. I believe that there is a great dispro-portion in the rates paid for contract work in the different districts, which is unjust and should be remedled; and while I also believe there should be some general reduction in the wages paid for contract work, which are higher in Schuyikill than in other regions, there is certainly force in the argument of the men that if coal brings the same price as it brought last year their wages same price as it brought last year their wages should not be reduced. Hence I would advise the operators to abandon any claim for a general reduction of wages at this time. But in view of the crippled condition of many manufacturing interests, the stoppage of new railway construction, the general shrinkage of values resulting from the financial panic of 1873, and the exceptionally mild weather of the present winter, all of which will exert some Influence upon the coal trade, it seems no more than common the coal trade, it seems no more than common

PROTEST OF THE MINERS. The following is the manifesto of the miners' committee addressed to the men

To the Officers and Members of the M. & L. B. A. GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed be between two load talking dry goods men and the whole burden of it was, "no business," "no business," "no business," "There is no use in talking about business," said one of them, this terrible story in language fit for ears potents buy on long time, and nobody will sell, and so every thing is at a stand still." An interesting case of "secessaw" between riches interesting case of "secessaw" between riches and powerty, during these times of fortune making ad warring, has been reported to use of the suburbs had accumulated a goodly suit of the suburbs had accumulated a goodly strate of the suburbs had accumulated a good by the suburbs had accumulated a good by the suburbs had accumulated a go

render a decision in a matter of most vital importance, and we therefore advise you in approaching the duty to keep well in mind every attendant consideration; the requirement of your families, the condition of general business. the workings of last year's basis, the prospects of the coming year, and everything else that in any way affects the justice, necessity, or advisability of your accepting or rejecting the within propo-sition. The present is a time that imperatively demands of you calm, deliberate, and decisive

JOHN SINEY, THOMAS TAYLOR, JOHN E. BRENNAN, YLOR, JEREMIAH CURRAN, WILLIAM MORGAN.

## WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATIONS TO BE CURTAILED TEN MILLIONS DOLLAR -CALEB CUSHING NOMI-NATED FOR CHIEF JUSTICE-THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE APPEALS TO CONGRESS FOR FAIR PLAY-THE UNFINISHED MONUMENT-AS TO THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. In the senate yesterday, the chair laid before the senate the following telegram from a committee of the Mclinery legislature of

which we meet. The orders a statement of which we transmit herewith, who is acting under instructions from the federal government, are of such character as to prevent a large portion of our body taking part in this assemblage. Were these orders withdrawn, and our people assured that no interference would be made, we here have been taken from the representatives elected by the people and given to a the demagogues of the country who prefer-body of men who can not even pretend red this indictment. to have been elected. We make this appeal but in the interest of the people of all states; and in the interest of public liberty. Our liberties have been destroyed by the action of a federal court, supported by the army of the United States. Will not the guarantee

ate: James L. Lobdell, M. J. Foster, F. C. was so ordered, Searcheri, of the house.

it be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

New Orleans had sent telegrams here. He from the further consideration of the supmoved that it be laid on the table. Adopted, plementary Civil Rights Bill.

The house committee on post roads and roads among States, and favorably disposed rooms or beds, or to feed them at the same of five of its fourteen sections. The fourth table, or require that whites and blacks shall section, prescribing the powers of the board be put into the same room and classes at

term for holding office than four years. The secretary of war was again before the house rellitary committee this morning, in further explanation of his views on the proposed reduction of the rank and file of the army. He agrees with General Sherman and other high military authorities in deeming any such reduction unwise, and contrary to the interests of true economy.

The trustees of the Washington national monument fund, at a meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the association before congress, with a view of immediate action on the house report of 1872, in which an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in completing the monument was recommended.

ficient to bring the expenditures within the the country which had ever characterized receipts for the next fiscal war only. There-fore some measures of treasury relief will be He came to the aid of the government in

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be near the middle aisle intercepted the messen ger on his way to the desk, and taking the list of nominations from him burriedly glanced over them, exclaiming in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries—"Chief justice," At this, a large number of senators jumped from their seats and gathered about him, and in a moment the name of Caleb Cushing was audibly whispered from senator to senator on the floor. Senator Thurman remained in animated conversation with Conkling for some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together and the unusual had their heads together, and the unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination caused quite a sensation, in view of the reports heretofore prev alent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the chief jasticeship. It is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered the appointment.

# TEXAS.

REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW LEGISLA-

# XLIII CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Finance. reported, with amendments, Mr. Morton's bill authorizing national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock, to withdraw a pro rata proportion of the bonds up-on retiring their own circulating notes, or depositing the same money of the United States and the proportion provided by law. The only material amendment recommended is one requiring that whenever such reduction shall be authorized under the thirteenth section of the national currency act, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the United States Treasury shall be cancelled, together with such as shall be re-deemed, which shall equal the amount of the reduction authorized.

The salary bill was then taken up. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, desired to further amend the bill to compel the refunding of all

back pay received.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, raised the point of order that two amendments were already The strike of 9,000 miners here announced "To Hon. M. C. Carpenter, President of the pending. He thought to encumber the bill as been apprehended for some time. Senate, and Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of with all these amendments would deteat it.

Senate, and Hen. J. G. Blanc, State assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day, in obsidence to our organic law. Blanck of the state assembled to-day as a state should have been under that it thousand. Since then he had not changed the general commanding this department his opinion. He had drawn the money, (producing greenbacks from his pocket). Here they are, sir; this is my pay. I am going to fight for it till the last. [Laughter.] I have not stolen that pay. I have nothing I have not stolen that pay. I have nothing that preys upon my conscience, I have endeavored to earn it. [Renewed laughter.] After the adjournment of the Senate he returned to Texas and was received by the legislature of that State, and not having the legislature of that State, and not having the legislature of the state in the state in the legislature of the state in the legislat would be at once placed in a condition to turned to Texas and was received by the legislature of that State, and not having been condemned by that body he felt easy, of its constitutional powers, will afford us It was not so much the salary bill the people such relief as the nature of the case may reobjected to as the Credit Mobilier bill, but quire. We are victims of a dreadful op- he did not think that such an odious measpression. The powers of the government ure. He thought Oakes Ames one of the best men he ever knew, and believed it was

### HOUSE.

article in the constitution enable you to protect us? Judge Storey has predicted that the erection of a despotism in one of the states will bring on the destruction of directs the Secretary of War to issue army the whole republic.

"On behalf of 44 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly.

"On behalf of 45 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly.

"On behalf of 46 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly.

"On behalf of 47 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly.

"On behalf of 48 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly.

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"On behalf of 48 representatives and 20 senators of the Louisiana general assembly." Labor, with leave to report at any time. It

Mr. Bowen, of Virginia, presented the Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, moved that resolution of the Virginia Legislature protesting against the passage of the supple-mentary Civil Rights bill. It was referred. Mr. Morton opposed that reference, and On motion of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, said it was not the first time that men in the Committee on Elections was discharged

canals, this morning further considered Mc-be so construed as to require hotel keepers Crary's bill to regulate commerce by railof nine commissioners, was amended to school, or in box seats in theaters, or in the amplify their powers and prescribe a longer same births on steamboats or other vessels, or in cemeteries.

Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, protested against the bill as an attack on State rights and sovereignity, as calculated to embitter the Anglo-Saxon race against the African race; as calculated to destroy the whole common school system of the South; as retarding the education of blacks; and as likely to provoke a war of races that would result in the extermination of the black race in America.

reading his speech from manuscript with a country in the late war and in the war of 1812. He reminded the gentleman from Several members of the appropriation committee think the estimates will be cut down about \$10,000,000. This will not be sufits efforts to maintain the constitu-The commissioner of internal revenue is tion, and to that government the negro much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau so far, for this month. They are \$3,000,000 and the prospect is that they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be to that they will contended that Congress had, under the factor of the late panic. fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, complete power to pass this law, and to protect all citizens of the country failing try in all their rights. He discussed the country failing try in all their rights. try in all their rights. He discussed the court in the New Orleans slaughter cases, and asked the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stevens) whether they gave color even to the claim that Congress can not legislate against plain discriminations in State laws, and State customs against that very doctrines of the decision of the Supreme and State customs against that very for whose complete freedom and protection those great amendments to constitution were elaborated and adopted. It would not be pretended that the evils of which the colored people com-plained, their exclusion from the public inn, from the sleeping car on the railroads, and from the right of sepulture, were the exer-cise of the police powers of the State. These, he thinks, are a denial of the equal protec-tion of the laws which those constitutional amendments were formed to guard against. He shared those feelings of high personal regard which pervaded the House in respect to the gentleman from Georgia (Stephens), but when that gentleman lent his voice and in-fluence to defeat this measure, he (Elliott) would not shrink from saying that it was not from him (Stephens) that an American House of Representatives would take lessons in matters touching human rights. No consideration should restrain him from saying that that gentleman now offered to the government, which he had A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF done his utmost to destroy, a very poor retrief the Legislature to Devise a solution of the Present Difficulty—Gov. Davis and seeking to continue, by association of turn for its magnanimity in coming here and seeking to continue, by association of doctrines obnoxious to the true principles of government, the burdens of oppression which rested on those who had never failed to pray for the success of the government GALVESTON, Jan. 12.—A News special from which rested on those who had never failed Austin says an informal meeting was held to pray for the success of the government which that gentleman had sought to blot out

Washington, Jan. 8.

In presenting petitions relating to the bank-ruptey law, Mr. Conkling, of New York, said that he had received with the petition against a repeal a circular, which, it seemed, had been sent over the country, asking those to whom the blank petitions had been sent to circulate them and procure signatures, and also called for contributions to send persons to Washington to work against the repeal of the law. These circulars were not part of the petitions, but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which they were gotten up.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said he had received similar circulars signed by various persons in New York and others interested in the maintenance of the bankrupt law. The circulars spoke of powerful lobbying being at work in burn the remaining portion of the city.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Col. THOMAS STILLWELL ARRESNED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—T. N. Stillwell, president of the First National bank of Anderson, Indiana, was arrested Saturday for the embezzlement of the funds of the bank. A. B. Kline, cashier, has decamped.

St Clair, the man supposed to have set Port land, Oregon, on fire last August, was arrested Wednesday. He was attempting to burn the remaining portion of the city.

Washington to urge the repeal of the bill, which was untrue. Those blackmailing in circulars should be understood. The petitions gotten up and sent here as showing the public sentiment against the repeal really did not represent such sentiment.

against the repeal really did not represent such sentiment.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, did not wonder at the registers in bankruptcy getting up petitions against the repeal, when the example had been given them by a member of the cabinet, who sent out 30,000 petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3, increasing the salaries, was then resumed, and the question recurred on Prait's amendment, which provides that the pay balance of this Congress shall be such an amount as to make the total, with that already received, \$19,00, \$0,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 years, as tollows: Bogy, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry, Hamilin, Norton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom.—14. Nays—Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Porsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frelinghur sen, Gilbert, Goldthwait, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingails, Kefly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merryman Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morril of Vermont' Norwell, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Ransom, Spott Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Summer, Tipton and Wright.—45.

Mr. Pratt submitted another amendment providing that the amount of compensation to Sen.

Mr. Pratt submitted another amendment providing that the amount of compensation to Senators, members and delegates for the year sad-ing March 3, 1874, shall be \$7,500, and for the year ending March 3, 1875, \$2,500, exclusive of mileoge and allowances.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New York, opposed the Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, thought it would be unjust to the new Senature coming in.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said that of the two
amendments of his colleague, Pratt, he thought the one fust voted down to be the fairest, and one that gave equal and constitutional justice to

ment by inserting a provision that the oill should apply only to the members elected and serving prior to December 1, 1878. Mr. Thurman, of Ohlo, said he would vote for the amendment so modified. The compensa-tion must be uniform, and under this amend-

ment it would be uniform. Washington, D. C., Jan 9.
Mr. Wright said the senator from Californi
(Sargent) had intimated that by voting for the
amendment he had sought out the president as the only one of the administration to receive Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which, he said, had the approval of the President. The resolution recites that well authenticated resolution recites and reconstruction recites and reconstruction recites and reconstruction recites and others were increased salary. The salaries of the necessed salary reconstruction recites and others were increased by the necessed salary.

> Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, moved to recommit mittee on civil service and retrenchment, with instructions to report a bill looking to a general reduction of the salaries of government officers,

both civil and military, as far as it could be done, and that the salarles be equalized accord-ing to the nature of the services rendered. Mr. Clayton's motion was lost—nays, 4f; yeas, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, gave notice of an by fixing the salary of senators, members and delegates 6t \$5,500 per annum instead of the salary of senators. delegates 6t \$5,500 per annum instead of \$5,200. Mr. Edmunds, to amend the amendment by 212-serting \$5,000 instead of \$5,500. Agreed to, year,

3: navs, 28. Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out in house bill the words 'actual individual expenses of each senator, representative and delegate," and insert the the words, "mileage allowed by law prior to the passage of the act of March 20, 187.

Mr. Morrill moved to insert before the word "mileage" the words "one-half." Mr. Lewis moved that the senate go into ex-ecutive session. Lost. A discussion ensued relative to the system of

mileage, after which Morrill's amend Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment that no mileage be allowed for the first session of the forty-third congress. Mr. Edmunds' amendment was agreed to

yeas 35, nays 25. Mr. Merriman, of North Carolina, moved to insert after the word "mileage," "and other allowance." Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, offered an amendment-Mr. Elliott (colored), of South Carolina, addressed the House in advocating the bill, to reduce the salaries of all army and navy offivery fine delivery. He referred to services annum, and of all heads of departments and of men of his race on the battlefields of the other officers of the government whose pay exceeds that and is not fixed by the constitution of ceeds that and is not fixed by the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, hoped the gentleman.

Mr. Gordon hoped there would be a vote upon

it. The people of the country demand practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the civil branch.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out that part of the amendment relative to army and navy offi-Mr. Morton, of Indiana, hoped the bill to re-peal the act of March 3, would not be embar-rassed with this amendment which undertook

to make a general salary law.

Mr. Edmunds said he was ready to inquire into

The House then went into a committee of the down. The amount appropriated in the bill was only about half a million more than was appropriated for the navy in 1859, and all the reductions were made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, who had contributed to forward the offers of the committee in that direction

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, declared his belief that the efficiency of the navy could not be kept up for the amount appropriated in the bill. He had seen laws of appropriation before, but they had always been followed by deficiency bills. That had been done particularly in the year preceding the first election of General Grant, but the next year Congress had to supply deficiencies to the amount of \$25,000,000. The same thing occurred in connection with the sec-

deficiencies to the amount of \$22,000,000. The same thing occurred in connection with the second election of General Grant. having shown no appreciation of the difficulty of the foreign relations of the country. The difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic, but that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike toward the United States, and the proposition is that the Navy should not stand in the usual place but one-fourth below it. No greater mistake could be made than in cutting down the Navy in the cry of economy. True economy was to keep up

even too large, if the people were to be taxed any further to maintain it. He thought the an propriation should be still further reduced. All the expenditures of the Government were prodigately extravagant, and should be cut down.

Mr. Hale hoped that the Republican side of the House would sustain the bill in the interest of expression. The committee rose and the House adjourned.